

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN

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THE PHILIPPINES FOR THE FILIPINOS

Chinese Are to Be Barred From Our Insular Possessions.

COMMITTEE AGREE ON THE BILL.

Exclusion Act Will Be Favorably Reported in the United States Senate—A New Provision Applies the Exclusion Provisions to Chinese Who Enter as Merchants, Students and the Like and Then Become Laborers.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The Senate Committee on Immigration agreed to report the Chinese exclusion bill, known as the Mitchell-Kahn measure.

It is substantially the same as the modified bill submitted by the Pacific coast committee, only a few verbal corrections having been made.

A point which occasioned much consideration by the committee was whether or not Chinese should be excluded from the Philippines, or whether the whole question should be left to the Philippine commission. The committee agreed to retain the provision of absolute exclusion, taking the ground that the United States wanted to retain the Philippines for the Filipinos, and that the latter were as much opposed to the admission of Chinese as were the Americans.

Another section of the bill about which the committee debated at length was that of excluding Chinese sailors from ships of American register. This provision also was retained in the bill, but with a proviso to the effect that in case of accident, stress of weather or serious illness the captain of a vessel may ship a Chinese crew for the voyage upon which he may have entered.

The provisions regarding the privilege of transit of Chinese across the United States are changed in phraseology, but remain practically the same in effect. There are also verbal changes in the provision concerning the detention of Chinese who seek entry at American ports, and the following penalty is provided for failure to observe this provision:

"Every person bound under this section to detain a Chinese person who shall refuse or wilfully neglect promptly to perform such duty shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for a term not less than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The paragraph concerning the return of Chinese is changed so as to read as follows:

"The duty of returning said Chinese person is hereby imposed on the master, owner, consignee or agent of the vessel, and on the railway corporation, its general officers and agents, and on the owners or general officers and agents of other transportation lines or modes of conveyance, collectively and severally, bringing him to the port at which entry is denied him or aiding him whither."

TWENTY-ONE DROWNED.

The Steamer Providence Struck by a Storm on Lake Palmyra.

Vicksburg, Miss. (Special).—The steamer Providence, plying between this port and Lake Palmyra, was overturned by a sudden squall at lone landing and 21 of her passengers and crew were drowned.

The boat left here at noon Tuesday on her regular trip, carrying a large miscellaneous cargo of freight and a number of passengers. At 2 o'clock A. M., just as the steamer was entering Lake Palmyra, a sudden wind and rain-storm of cyclonic proportions came out of the west, catching the Providence broadside on. The little vessel was lifted almost entirely out of the water, her upper works were blown away, and the hull turned bottom up in 40 feet of water. Most of the crew and passengers were asleep at the time, and were drowned like rats in a trap. Only nine of the entire boat's company were saved. The property loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

Jumped, His Clothes Ablaze.

Chicago, (Special).—Dazed and half suffocated by smoke which filled his room, Rudolph Engelcke, a jeweler, rushed through a sheet of flame and threw himself from a three-story window of a boardinghouse at 304 Erie street. On the pavement below a number of firemen were holding a net. Engelcke, his clothes ablaze, whirled in the air as he shot toward the ground, then struck on one side of the net and bounded to the stone wall. He sustained internal injuries, a fractured wrist and was severely burned about the head and body.

Roosevelt Will Give Out News.

At the last Cabinet meeting President Roosevelt requested the members not to talk to newspaper correspondents about matters under discussion at the semi-weekly meetings. It was thought best for the President himself to make public such matters as he deemed proper to be given out. Hereafter the President will do this.

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Domestic.

The board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company authorized the issue of \$50,000,000 worth of debentures to add to the road's equipment and construct the tunnel under North river at New York.

At New York Col. R. C. Clowry, vice-president and general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was elected president, succeeding Thos. T. Eckert, retired.

Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld died at Joliet, Ill., of cerebral hemorrhage. He was the principal speaker at the pro-Boer meeting Tuesday night in the Joliet theater.

Charles D. Thompson, ex-supreme financekeeper of Supreme Tent, Knights of Maccabees, was arrested at Port Huron, Mich., charged with embezzlement. A report was made by Lieutenant Shoemaker of the disastrous trip of the marines under Major Waller across the island of Samar.

The steamer City of Providence capsized in the Mississippi river at Davis Bend and 21 people were drowned.

A thief got into Rev. Dr. Peters' house, in New York, and secured the clergyman's overcoat.

An unknown man leaped 80 feet to the river from Wheeling Island Bridge and was drowned.

At York, Pa., Benjamin F. Butler, a molder, was arrested charged with placing a number of cartridges in a mold at the foundry of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Works.

A terrific wind and hail storm did considerable damage in and around Omaha Neb. Some 50 buildings were more or less wrecked by wind.

At Westmont, N. J., Lafayette Gruff cut the throat of his wife, Mary Ann Gruff, killing her, and fatally shot Mrs. Susan Gowie.

Francis Skinner, a broker in New York, failed and took his life.

Ignatz Lowinger, a Hungarian count, killed himself at Waco, Texas.

Judge Jones gave instructions to the grand jury convened in the County Court at Elizabeth City, N. C., which will investigate the charges against Jas. Wilcox, suspected of the murder of Nellie Cropsey. If a true bill is found, trial of the case will begin this week.

Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, has refused to grant a request to issue a requisition for Lee Turner, who is in Tennessee.

The army transport Warren put back to Honolulu with a disabled propeller. The soldiers on board were taken off.

Two men were killed and a third fatally injured as the result of an explosion in a powder mill near Keokuk, Ia.

James Webster, a traveling salesman of Rochester, N. Y., who was wanted in that city on the charge of forgery, committed suicide in a New York hotel, where he had registered under an assumed name.

The Central Labor Union of Norfolk, Va., adopted resolutions condemning Governor Montague and the civil authorities of Norfolk for having militia sent to the scene of the street car strike.

The Virginia Senate reported favorably the bill for a tunnel as a means of transportation between the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Berkeley, and adversely on the other propositions.

Charles Hudspeeth, of Richmond, Va., who was for some time at the head of a transatlantic transportation company, is missing and is believed to have committed suicide.

Christopher Garrison, an employee of the Winchester (Va.) City Hall, was sentenced to six months in jail for letting a female prisoner escape from police headquarters.

The burned body of Mrs. James M. Howard was found hanging in the cellar of her home, in Barakhamstead, Ct., with no traces of fire around it, and the police are mystified.

Thirteen people were killed and 28 more or less injured by a wreck caused by a broken rail on the Southern Pacific Railroad near Sanderson, Tex.

Foreign.

The trouble growing out of the collision between the American sailors and the Russian soldiers at Newchwang was settled by an apology made by the Russian commandant to Captain Barry, of the Vicksburg.

The chessmasters' tournament in Monte Carlo was ended, Maroczy, of Hungary, winning the first prize, and Pillsbury, the American, the second prize.

Emperor William sent another cablegram expressing his appreciation of the hearty reception accorded to Prince Henry.

The American tourists on the steamer Celtic disembarked at Alexandria, Egypt, and proceeded to Cairo.

On April 16 a theatrical benefit will be given in Paris for the McKinley memorial at Canton, Ohio.

Countess de la Warr sued her husband, Earl de la Warr, for a restitution of conjugal rights.

Fears exist in British circles that General Delarey may have attacked General Grenfell's force, which was on its way to join General Methuen's column. The War Secretary stated in the House of Commons that 6,000 yeomanry would be dispatched immediately to South Africa.

British chambers of commerce urge the government to interest French and German interests in a joint protest against a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba.

PRINCE HENRY SAILS FOR HOME

Last Day of His Visit Is Spent on Board the Deutschland.

HE SENDS LETTER TO PRESIDENT.

Thanks the Nation for the Kindness With Which He Was Received—He Gives Luncheon to Those Who Traveled With Him—Fond of American Beauty Roses—Letter Carriers Make a Present.

New York (Special).—Prince Henry of Prussia sailed for Germany on board the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland Tuesday afternoon. His last day in America was spent entirely on board the Deutschland, but it was well filled with pleasing incidents.

An incident of the forenoon was the call of the committee of New York letter-carriers, representing the New York Branch of the National Letter Carriers' Association. They came to present the Prince with a bronze tablet, in commemoration of the martyred Presidents of the United States—Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley. The Deutschland sailed at 3:45.

Letter to President.

Washington (Special).—The following exchanges took place between Prince Henry of Prussia, who sailed for Europe on the Deutschland, and President Roosevelt:

Hoboken, N. J., March 11, 1902.

To the President of the United States:

On this day of my departure I beg to thank you personally, as well as the nation whose guest I have been, for all the kindness, consideration and good feeling I have met with during my visit to your interesting country. I hope that my visit may have increased the feelings of friendship between the country I represent and the United States. Bidding you farewell, let me wish you every possible success, and, pray, remember me to Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt, who so charmingly and with so much much accomplished her task when launching his Majesty's yacht Meteor. Once more, most hearty thanks. May we meet again.

HEINRICH,
Prince von Preussen.

The Reply.

White House, Washington, March 11, Henry, Prince of Prussia, Steamer Deutschland, Hamburg Dock, Hoboken, N. J.:

Not only have I enjoyed your visit personally, but on behalf of my countrymen I wish to express to you the pleasure it has been to see you, and the real good I think your visit has done in promoting a feeling of friendship between Germany and the United States. It is my most earnest wish that this feeling may strengthen steadily. Mrs. Roosevelt sends her warm regards, and so would Miss Roosevelt if she were not absent. Pray present my heartiest greetings to his Majesty the German Emperor. Again I thank you for your visit, and wish you all good luck wherever you may be.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Children Die In Fire.

Matane, Quebec (Special).—Fire which originated in the kitchen of the residence of Arthur Bouchard caused the death of Mrs. Bouchard and nine children. The fire was discovered by a servant, who immediately gave an alarm. Mr. Bouchard jumped from an upper window, and was about to be followed by his wife, but she failed in her attempt, and perished, together with her nine children—six boys and three girls. The eldest was a boy of 14 years, and the other children aged as follows: Girl 12 years, four boys aged 10, 9, 8 and 7 years, two girls 6 and 4 and a boy 2 years.

Fire Caused by Sparks.

New York (Special).—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the Park Avenue Hotel fire in this city on February 22, agreed on a verdict, declaring that the fire was communicated to the hotel by sparks from the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, across the street. The armory was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The jury found that the hotel was not properly equipped for the safety of guests and occupants, in that there was no standpipe provided for the use of the fire department and that there were no ropes or fire escape.

Powder Mill Blows Up.

Keokuk, Iowa (Special).—The E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co.'s powder plant, five miles west of here, was badly damaged by an explosion. Two men were killed outright, a third will die, and three others are seriously injured. The men killed and two of the injured were working in the building. The unknown man was injured by a falling rock. He was employed about the grounds. The damage amounts to \$75,000. The mill in which the explosion occurred was totally demolished.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Roosevelt's First Veto Message.

President Roosevelt sent his first veto message to Congress. It was directed to the Senate, and the bill vetoed was the one removing the charge of desertion from the naval record of John Glass. The message was as follows: "There can be no graver crime than the crime of desertion from the Army or Navy, especially during war; it is then high treason to the nation, and is justly punishable by death. No man should be relieved from such a crime, especially when nearly forty years have passed since it occurred, save on the clearest possible proof of his real innocence. In this case the statement made by the affiant before the committee does not in all points agree with his statement made to the Secretary of the Navy. In any event, it is incomprehensible to me that he should not have made effective effort to get back into the Navy. He had served but little more than a month when he deserted, and the war lasted for over a year afterwards, yet he made no effort whatever to get back into the war. Under such circumstances it seems to me that to remove the charge of desertion from the Navy and give him an honorable discharge would be to falsify the records and do an injustice to his gallant and worthy comrades, who fought the war to a finish. The names of the veterans who fought in the Civil War make the honor list of the Republic, and I am not willing to put upon it the name of a man unworthy of the high position."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

To Bar Federal Officers.

Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi, gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the Ship Subsidy bill intended to prevent the high officials of the United States government from receiving any benefit from the enactment of the proposed law.

The amendment requires that the names of all members of firms or of corporations and stockholders of all corporations, whether owners of subsidized ships or contractors to build the same, shall be made public. It then proceeds as follows:

No Senator or Representative or President of the United States or judge of any court of the United States shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract under this act, or in any corporation having a contract under this act, or directly or indirectly receive any money or thing of value or worth under the provisions of this act, or be directly or indirectly interested in any corporation or vessel which is a beneficiary under this act.

Transfer of Reins to Cuba.

Secretary Root has ordered Governor Leonard Wood, at Havana, to come to this city at his earliest convenience, for the purpose of conferring with the President and the Secretary of War in regard to the necessary steps to be taken for winding up the affairs of the military government in Cuba and the establishment of the Cuban Republic.

It is believed here that the transfer of government can be effected by May 1. The change in the control of the government does not necessarily mean, it is said, that the United States forces will be withdrawn from the island at that time. The date of the actual transfer of government and the time of the withdrawal of American troops are questions which will be determined after the proposed conference with General Wood.

Spanish Treaties.

The new Spanish treaties must wait upon the accession to the throne of the young Spanish King before they can be ratified, owing to internal political conditions in Spain and the reluctance of the existing government to assume any measure of responsibility pending the expiration of the regency and the coronation of the King.

This event will occur some time in May, and, as it is expected that a new cabinet, and a stronger one will be installed, it is hoped that the delay in the treaty negotiations will be very brief.

Dairy Trade Doubled.

The census preliminary report on butter, cheese and condensed milk, factory products, including urban dairy products, shows the following summary for 1900, with percentages of increase since 1890:

Number of establishments, 9,355, increase 99 per cent. Capital, \$36,508,015, increase 120 per cent. Wage earners, average number, 12,865, increase 2 per cent. Total wages, \$6,170,670, increase 40 per cent. Miscellaneous expenses, \$1,500,766, increase 82 per cent. Cost of materials used, \$109,131,205, increase 113 per cent. Value of products, \$513,199,317, increase 109 per cent.

Murder in Richmond.

Richmond, Va. (Special).—William Clayton, a well-known contracting painter, was murdered here in a manner that thus far baffles the police. He was found on the street in a residential section of the city frightfully beaten, and died without having regained consciousness. His head was crushed and one of his eyes almost pinched out. Clayton left three grown daughters and two sons.

BOERS CAPTURE GENERAL METHUEN

Orange River Colony Scene of Big South African Battle.

DELAHEY LED THE BOER FORCES.

The British Were Defeated With Heavy Loss, and Their Guns and Baggage Fell Into the Hands of the Enemy—This Is One of the Most Brilliant Strokes on the Part of the Boers Since the Outbreak of the War.

London, (By Cable).—The Boers have dealt the British another terrific blow in South Africa, General Lord Methuen, who, until his defeat at Maagsfontein, had been considered one of England's greatest military strategists, has been wounded and captured by the Boers under Commander Delarey, one of their star generals.

The battle was fought just before day-break March 7, between Winburg and Lichtenburg, Orange River Colony.

The Boers captured four guns.

The British casualties were:

Killed—Three officers and 38 men.

Wounded—Five officers and 72 men.

Missing—One officer and 200 men.

Delarey, who has proved himself the most able of all the Boer generals, has within a fortnight gained a second decisive victory.

His first victory was the capture of Von Donop's convoy, when the British casualties, in killed, wounded and men now added to his laurels by the capture, for the first time throughout the campaign, of a prominent British general, and by inflicting what is generally admitted to be one of the worst reverses the British have suffered throughout the whole war.

It is supposed that Lord Methuen was marching with intention to avenge the capture of the Von Donop convoy.

The news of the disaster came like a thunderbolt to London. The extra editions of the evening papers giving an account of the disaster were eagerly bought up, and their readers hurried through the streets with anxious faces, and bitter remarks were passed on the subject of the government's declaration that the war in South Africa was over. The news came too late to affect business on the Stock Exchange, but excited curb dealings quickly followed the closing, in which South Africans slumped heavily.

WILCOX IS ARRAIGNED.

Indicted, He Pleads Not Guilty of Cropsey Murder.

Elizabeth City, N. C., (Special).—The grand jury here indicted James Wilcox on the charge of murdering Ella Maud Cropsey.

Judge Jones ordered the prisoner brought into court so that he might be arraigned. Wilcox, accompanied by his father and Deputy Sheriff Reed, marched to the bar.

Solicitor George W. Ward asked Wilcox to lift his right hand. He obeyed promptly.

The plea of "not guilty" was entered by his leading attorney, E. F. Aydtlett.

After the plea was made the prosecution asked that a special venire of 200 prospective jurors be drawn. The defense insisted on 250, which were drawn from the boxes by a boy, Wm. Younge. Lawyer Aydtlett asked the judge to make a note to the effect that the defense objected to the box from which the jurors were drawn, saying that it had not been revised within the last two years, as the law provides. When the venire was drawn Wilcox returned to jail.

Important Ruling on Life Insurance.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the proceeds of a life insurance policy, payable to a party insured, or his legal representative, is a part of decedent's estate. If, however, it is payable to someone else, the proceeds are not to be treated as a part of his estate, but are payable direct to the beneficiaries named in the policy, and are not subject to legacy tax.

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